

Country: New Zealand

Date of submission: 2 October 2014

Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum¹, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

¹ Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 _E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SFM	Sustainable forest management
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

General information

UNFF national focal point

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PART I:
Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

Policy settings

New Zealand has adopted an approach that makes the need for a single national forest plan or program (NFP) less necessary than may be the case in other countries. This approach is a matrix of policies, plans, and industry initiatives that has been developed over time and is updated as necessary. As outlined in New Zealand's report to UNFF9, these policies and programmes have been in place since much earlier than 2007, and the fundamentals have not changed since New Zealand's last report available at:

http://www.un.org/esa/forests/pdf/national_reports/unff9/New_Zealand.pdf

Relevant updates

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) is the core legislation that controls natural resource management and use in New Zealand. The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources (including forests). This is achieved through a series of national policy statements and standards, regional policy statements and plans and district plans. These instruments set out the legal framework within which resource users (including forest owners) may use natural and physical resources. The RMA is therefore of relevance to indigenous forest owners and planted production forest owners. A number of reforms to the RMA were carried out during 2013, primarily designed to improve the resource consent process. Other reforms focused on the principles of the Act are before Parliament. Further information is available at:

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/reform/phase-two/2013-rma-amendments.html>

In addition, since the last report the development of a National Environmental Standard (NES) for plantation forestry under the RMA has begun. This is designed to ensure greater consistency in environmental standards set by local authorities for forestry operations and address the problem of inconsistent treatment of plantation forestry activities between regions. More information on the development of a NES for plantation forestry is available at: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/resource-planning>

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Forest Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Please see above description and links.

2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?

- New legislation
- Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- Export controls
- Import controls
- Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- None
- Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Legislation re in-country harvesting

New Zealand is unique internationally in that close to 100 percent of New Zealand's forest product exports come from planted forests. New Zealand operates a robust regulatory framework: a number of different laws ensure that forestry activities in New Zealand are both legal and sustainable.

Forestry and resource management legislation are enforced by specialist staff from central and local government. They prosecute offences with penalties such as fines and imprisonment.

All New Zealand timber is grown under the Resource Management Act 1991, which promotes the sustainable management of all natural and physical resources. (See detail provided in question 1 above and in the previous New Zealand report.)

Any harvesting of indigenous forest is done under the strict control of the Forest Act 1949. It must be harvested under a sustainable forest management plan or permit (or some minor provisions in the Act). Violations of the Act are punishable with a fine of up to NZ\$200,000. All sawmills that process indigenous timber are registered with the Ministry for Primary Industries to ensure that they are milling sustainably produced timber.

The Forests Act 1949 limits the exportation of indigenous species and the types of timber products that can be exported. Export of indigenous logs and wood chip is prohibited.

Indigenous sawn timber is certified legal by the Ministry for Primary Industries. Manufactured indigenous timber products, such as furniture, have been harvested and milled under the provisions of the Act and therefore do not require certification for export.

The illegal harvesting of trees is a crime against property rights. It is covered under section 219 of the Crimes Act 1961 and punishable by up to 7 years in prison.

New Zealand holds an internationally recognised low risk status for illegal logging, as acknowledged in international research. New Zealand has an effective judicial system and is regularly ranked as one of the least corrupt countries in the world.

More information on the regulatory framework can be found at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/Portals/0/Documents/forestry/forestry-nz/illegal-log/the-legality-of-new-zealands-forestry-products.pdf>

Government Policy Addressing Illegal Logging and Associated Trade

The New Zealand government's policy to address illegal logging and associated trade focuses on supporting the private sector to take actions to reduce imports into New Zealand that are at risk of having been illegally logged. This policy may be found at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/portals/0/documents/forestry/forestry-nz/illegal-log/illegal-logging-policy.pdf>. This document includes brief detail about New Zealand's activities related to timber legality (please note the 'Contact' section is now out of date).

Private Sector Initiatives

This voluntary approach includes the government's support of the New Zealand Imported Tropical Timber Group. This group includes importers and retailers accounting for 80 percent of the tropical timber market in New Zealand, as well as environmental NGOs. Members of the group are taking steps towards the goal of ensuring that all tropical timber imported into New Zealand comes from sustainably managed forests. In 2011 the Group committed to only importing or selling timber from Indonesia that had credible legality certification. This policy is designed to capture Kwila (or Merbau), a tropical hardwood species that has been identified as the highest risk of illegal logging amongst New Zealand's imports; Indonesia is the main source of imports into New Zealand of Kwila. More information on the New Zealand Imported Tropical Timber Group can be found at: <http://nzittg.org.nz/index.html>.

In addition, in October 2010 New Zealand's main internet-auction site – TradeMe – announced that from the beginning of 2011 it would prohibit listings of new Kwila timber and timber products without certification from sale. New Kwila goods are required to have certification from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) if they are to be sold on TradeMe.

In addition to regulation, the forest industry has developed and agreed industry initiatives promoting sustainable (and legal) management of planted forests. Approximately 55% of the total area of planted forests in New Zealand have third party certification under FSC and some 70% of sawn timber produced is processed by FSC chain of custody certified wood processors.

Procurement Policy

The New Zealand government also operates a public procurement policy, which requires that all timber and timber products purchased by government departments are certified for legality, and encourages that they also be certified for sustainability. This policy now sits

within a newly developed whole-of-government procurement policy. More detail can be found at: <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/portals/0/documents/forestry/forestry-nz/illegal-log/twpp.pdf>

Bilateral Work

New Zealand recognises the need to work bilaterally with partner countries to combat illegal logging and associated trade. In 2012 New Zealand signed an agreement with Australia to enhance co-operation in this area. The arrangement can be found at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/Portals/0/Documents/forestry/forestry-nz/illegal-log/arrangement-between-Australia-and-NZ-on-combating-illegal-logging.pdf>

The issue of illegal logging is also a topic of discussion and negotiation in some of the free trade agreements that New Zealand is currently negotiating.

Multilateral Work

New Zealand also engages multilaterally to address illegal logging. New Zealand has been an active participant in APEC's Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade. The group is working to find ways to foster collaboration between member economies to better tackle illegal logging and its associated trade. More information on the group can be found at: <http://www.apec.org/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/Illegal-Logging-and-Associated-Trade.aspx>

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Please see relevant links to domestic work and cooperation activities above.

3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?

- Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- Other, please list below:

Although there is little direct reliance on forest resources for subsistence or poverty reduction needs in New Zealand, the forest industry makes a significant contribution to the New Zealand economy. Forestry, including forest products, is New Zealand's third largest merchandise export earner (\$NZ4.5 billion at June 2013), contributes around 3 percent of New Zealand's GDP. Forestry and first stage processing employs just under 18,000 people – this remains largely unchanged since the last report. Indigenous natural forests in the conservation estate are an important aspect of New Zealand's tourism industry. Both planted forests and indigenous natural forests also provide many environmental and social benefits to New Zealanders, in addition to their economic contribution.

It is also useful to note that Māori, the indigenous people of New Zealand, have substantial economic interests in forests and own some 30% of the land utilised by planted forests.

A Regional Growth Study Programme initiative is investigating the economic growth opportunities and potential that exists in different regions of New Zealand. A key

component of that Programme is how to leverage the potential of Māori owned resources including forests so as to raise incomes, increase employment opportunities and increase future investment into those regions.

Have these steps resulted in:

- More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- Other, please list below:

Not applicable.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Not applicable.

4. Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?

Yes No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

There are three agencies that are directly involved in the development and implementation of policies in relation to New Zealand's forests.

Natural forests cover more than 6 million hectares and over 80 percent of these forests are owned by the New Zealand government, and are protected and managed by the Department of Conservation. The remaining 20 percent of natural forests are privately owned. Over 90 percent of New Zealand's planted forests are privately-owned. Planted forests cover 1.7 million hectares (or 6 percent) of the total land area.

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) (formerly the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) is the Government's principal adviser on forestry, including policy development and engagement at the domestic and international level. The Ministry has responsibility for the Forests Act 1949 that sets the legislative framework for the harvest of privately-owned natural forests. We also administer the Government's interests in commercial forestry through the Crown Forestry unit, representing forestry leases on Māori land and residual Crown forest assets. The Ministry has a network of regional offices around New Zealand.

The Ministry for the Environment is responsible for the administration of the Resource Management Act (which was described in question 1 above and in the previous New Zealand report.)

Co-ordination among these three agencies as been strengthened through the Natural Resources Sector process. The main purpose of this process is to ensure strategic, integrated and aligned approaches are taken to natural resources development and management across the agencies. The work and priorities of the Sector are identified from the evidence base and analysis of trends relating to the supply of, demand for, and quality of natural resources. Current priority work areas include resource management, water and Māori issues. More information about this process can be found at <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/about/natural-resources-purpose-functions.html>.

Apart from the three agencies mentioned above, other agencies involved in the process include Land Information New Zealand, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and Te Puni Kōkiri (the Ministry for Māori Development). The Natural Resources Sector process is supported by the Treasury, the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the State Services Commission.

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

See discussion and links above.

5. Does your government’s national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

Yes No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Under section 224 of the Climate Change Response Act 2002, a target of increasing forest area by 250,000 hectares above 2007 levels was officially agreed in 2008.

6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Afforestation | 40,000 | ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Reforestation | | ha |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Restoration | | ha |

Introduction or enforcement of:

- Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- Subsidies for forest protection
- Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- Other, please list below:

Updates since UNFF9 report

The previous 5 year Afforestation Grant Scheme (mentioned in New Zealand's previous report) ceased in 2013. In 2014, additional funding was announced for a further 5 years.

The Permanent Forest Sink Initiative is still in place, a scheme which promotes the establishment of permanent forests on previously unforested land and issues New Zealand Units (NZUs) for carbon sequestration. Proposals to make it easier to participate in the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative and improve its alignment with the Emissions Trading Scheme are being developed.

Improvements have been made to the East Coast Forestry Project (discussed in the previous report) to increase participation and reduce administration. The scheme has been renamed the Erosion Control Funding Programme to reflect the primary purpose of the scheme – the sustainable land management of eroding and erosion prone land rather than simply encouraging the expansion of planted forests.

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

More information can be found at : <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/funding-programmes>.

Link to 2011 review of MPI (previously MAF) afforestation schemes:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/publications?title=Review%20of%20MAF%20Afforestation%20Schemes:%20Permanent%20Forest%20Sink%20Initiative.%20Afforestation%20Grant%20Scheme,%20East%20Coast%20Forestry%20Project,%20Sustainable%20Land%20Management%20%28Hill%20Country%20Erosion%29%20Programme>

Details of the New Zealand's planted forest estate can be found at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/statistics-forecasting/statistical-publications/national-exotic-forest-description>

7. **What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?**

- Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- Other, please list below:

Since the last report, the Department of Conservation is increasing partnerships and community involvement through community led projects to progress priorities in conservation management. To facilitate this work, a new Conservation Partnership Group has been established within the Department of Conservation. The Group's work (undertaken through close to 100 offices around the country) involves creating awareness and interest in conservation and exploring new conservation projects and initiatives in partnership with others. There are a range of business partnerships in place with leading New Zealand companies. Community partnerships include a Treaty partnership with Māori; working with regional and district councils to implement their responsibilities for biodiversity conservation, working with environmental NGOs, and working with private land owners for the protection of natural areas through covenants and other conservation measures. There is also a new fund to support the work of voluntary organisations undertaking natural heritage and recreation projects. See the following link for more information : <http://www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/partnerships-and-donations>.

Since the last report, the Ministry for Primary Industries, supported by the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment, has established a strategic partnership with the forestry sector represented by the Wood Council of New Zealand (WoodCo). The focus of the partnership is to improve information sharing and the alignment of government and industry priorities. Where government and industry have shared priorities then resources, knowledge and expertise can be combined to achieve our outcomes.

The partnership is focused on progressing the following initiatives:

- Options for a government-led assurance scheme to enable wood exports to meet international illegal logging requirements
- Mainstreaming engineered timber
- Exploring how government policies better reflect the 'whole of life cycle' environmental attributes of timber

New Zealand has a strong biosecurity system underpinned by legislation to control the deliberate or unintentional import of unwanted pests or diseases, including those that could potentially adversely impact forests. In 2013, a Government Industry Agreement was signed to enable government and industry to work in partnership on biosecurity-related issues. The Agreement is based on the principles of sharing both the costs associated with biosecurity work but also the decision making processes. See the following link for more information <http://www.gia.org.nz/>

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

See discussion and links above.

8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?

- Completely
- Partially
- None
- Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Please see New Zealand's previous report to UNFF9 which outlined Māori rights in relation to land including forest land.

9. Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- 2-5 years
- 5-10 years
- 10-20 years
- Other, please specify:

Please see Question 1 for comments relating to this question, principles which align with the Forest Instrument have been embedded in New Zealand's domestic policies in relation to forests and resource management since before 2007.

New Zealand does not have any dedicated financing strategies to implement the NLBI.

These strategies take into account:

- Domestic public funding
- Domestic private funding
- Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
- External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Not applicable.

10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?

Yes No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- Watershed protection/water supply USD
- Carbon storage (including REDD+) USD
- Nature conservation USD
- Other, please list below: USD N/A

The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZETS) was established as the primary tool by which New Zealand would meet its international climate change obligations. The NZETS puts a price on emissions and therefore creates financial incentives to reduce emissions. Forestry entered to the NZETS on 1 January 2008. It was the first sector of the New Zealand economy to enter because of the importance of forestry to New Zealand's ability to meet its international obligations for greenhouse gas emissions.

Further information can be found at : <http://www.climatechange.govt.nz/emissions-trading-scheme/participating/forestry/> and <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/forestry-in-the-ets>

As noted in Question 6 above, the Erosion Control Funding Programme and the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative provide payments from the government for the establishment of forests that provide environmental services and benefits. With respect to the Permanent Forest Sink Initiative payments are in the form of carbon credits (New Zealand units) for carbon sequestration.

Further information can be found at:

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/funding-programmes/erosion-control-funding-programme-ecfp>

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/funding-programmes/permanent-forest-sink-initiative.aspx>

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

See discussion and links above.

11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	Unable to be precisely quantified	Unable to be precisely quantified
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

Not applicable.

12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?

- Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- Other; please list below:

As noted in the previous report, investment decisions in the New Zealand forestry sector are market driven. The role of government is to create an environment that encourages growth in the sector and does so through ensuring that the underpinning systems (taxation, regulatory) systems are as efficient as possible and do not create barriers for investment.

Following a forest grower referendum in March 2013, a new mandatory Forest Owner Commodity Levy was introduced from 1 January 2014. This levy replaces the voluntary levy system that was in place. The monies collected will be invested in areas of research, development and promotion as decided by the forest growers.

The Ministry for Primary Industries collects and disseminates information and data on the forestry sector so as to inform decision making about planting, harvesting and processing. This includes the National Exotic Forest Description, Wood Availability Forecasts, and information on export trends and market conditions in the Ministry's Situation and Outlook for the Primary Industries report.

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

See <http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/statistics-forecasting>,
<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/Portals/0/Documents/about-maf/2013-sopi-report-web.pdf>, and
http://www.nzffa.org.nz/system/assets/1242/ForestOwnerLevyObligation_Nov_Final.pdf

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- Government
- Intergovernmental Organization
- Private sector/philanthropy
- NGOs
- Others

Type of cooperation:

- North-South
- South-South
- Technical
- Financial
- Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- Forests and climate change
- Forest biodiversity
- Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- Scientific cooperation
- Forest monitoring/data collection
- Technology transfer and capacity development
- Other, please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

New Zealand participates in most of the relevant international forestry organizations. We have a number of bilateral forestry co-operation agreements with specific countries. New Zealand also provides technical assistance, with a particular focus on the management, control and eradication of invasive alien species.

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

Not applicable.

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?

- Yes No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- Forest inventory systems
- Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- Wood production for energy
- Wood processing technology
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Other, please list below:

Scion is a Crown Research Institute with a focus on commercial forestry. In addition to the areas listed above, its research work also includes : forests and climate change; forest biosecurity; rural fire research; forest management; tree improvement; measuring sustainable design, environmental technologies, undertaking social science research within

selected communities, trade and economic development. A major new initiative is the *Growing in Confidence in Forestry's Future* research programme to develop, with industry, a precision approach to commercial forestry.

LandCare Research is another Crown Research Institute whose purpose is to drive innovation in the management of terrestrial biodiversity and land resources. It has several research programmes studying tree recruitment, growth and mortality within New Zealand's indigenous forests.

The University of Canterbury School of Forestry undertakes research within the following four clusters :

- Sustainable land management – better understanding the interaction among economic use, biodiversity conservation and pest management within primary production.
- Forest engineering – improving the operational performance of the New Zealand forest industry.
- Understanding the risks associated with reduced variability within forest resources;
- Forestry as a business.

The Department of Conservation's research programme is focused prominently on ecological threat management. Three broad initiatives have dominated the Department's forest science, research and technological developments over the last five years – carbon storage in indigenous forests, improved management of threats from introduced browsing and predatory animals, and biodiversity inventory and monitoring.

As noted above in question 3, there are also a number of contestable funding programmes operated through the Ministry for Primary Industries in partnership with industry. Areas of development and application of innovation for SFM outside those listed above that have been funded include : reduction of the use of methyl bromide in quarantine and pre-shipment fumigation of exported forest products; and investigating how to utilise forest waste by conversion to liquid biofuels.

Are these programs directed at:

- Forest owners
- Timber companies/forest products industry
- State agencies
- Local communities
- Indigenous communities
- NGOs
- General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

- Yes
- No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

<http://www.scionresearch.com/general/about-us>

<http://www.scionresearch.com/general/publications/scion-connections/previous-issues/past-issues-list/issue-9/Growing-confidence-in-forestrys-future>

<http://www.fglt.org.nz/>

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/funding-programmes/primary-growth-partnership.aspx>

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/about-doc/role/corporate-publications/statement-of-intent-2013-2017/>

15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?

- Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio
- Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- Meetings with the general public
- Art events/Exhibitions
- Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Both the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation publish material on various aspects of sustainable forest management.

See answer to question 7 for discussion on involvement of stakeholders and community participation.

16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:

- National set of C&I
- Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Taraporto etc.)
- Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

New Zealand participates extensively in the Montreal Process for temporal and boreal forests. New Zealand is an active (and founding) member of the Montreal Process and is involved in all of the Process' initiatives and work relating to C&I. In addition, New Zealand reports to the FAO on its forestry resources and is involved in promoting the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) C&I.

A brief description of New Zealand's engagement in the Montreal Process is available at:
<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/forestry/forestry-in-nz/international-forestry/montreal-process.aspx>

New Zealand's last report was submitted in 2008, and there is a process underway to provide an updated report to the Montreal Process. The 2008 report is available online at:
<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/publications.aspx?title=Sustainable%20management%20of%20New%20Zealand%27s%20forests>

Are these C&I used to:

- Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- Report on forests to regional and international organizations If so, which ones:

These C&I assist with domestic monitoring of forest conditions, provide information to the public and stakeholders on the state of sustainable forest management in New Zealand, and provide information which can be referenced in other international reporting such as to the FAO Forest Resources Assessment and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

- 17. Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?**

No.

- 18. Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:**

Please see New Zealand's report to UNFF9 for information on the implementation of the NBLI themes, most of which were in place prior to the 2007 Forest Instrument.

PART II

Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for development (MDG8).

1. How have forests/SFM contributed to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger (MDG1) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Improving livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting subsistence needs, including fuel wood, fodder and shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contributing to food security, including through agroforestry systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing employment, including employment in informal economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.
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2. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

3. How have forests/SFM contributed to developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

By:	1	2	3	4	5
Engaging in regional and international collaboration on issues related to improved governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Through trade agreements involving forest products (e.g. bilateral/sub-regional/regional/inter-regional free trade agreements, EU voluntary partnership agreements, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering partnerships with the private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting foreign investment in the forest sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering bilateral and international financial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fostering north-south, and south-south technical, technological and scientific partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In answering this question, we have focused on actions that New Zealand has taken and which contribute to achieving the MDGs.

4. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?

Yes No

If Yes, please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

MDG2: Achieving universal primary education

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

MDG4: Reducing child mortality

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

MDG5: Improving maternal health

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.

MDG6: Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

This question is not directly applicable to New Zealand, as the Millennium Development Goals 1-7 apply to developing countries only.